



TITLE:

Two-year outcome of photodynamic therapy combined with intravitreal injection of bevacizumab and triamcinolone acetonide for polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy.

AUTHOR(S):

Nakata, Isao; Tsujikawa, Akitaka; Yamashiro, Kenji; Otani, Atsushi; Ooto, Sotaro; Akagi-Kurashige, Yumiko; Ueda-Arakawa, Naoko; Iwama, Daisuke; Yoshimura, Nagahisa

---

CITATION:

Nakata, Isao ...[et al]. Two-year outcome of photodynamic therapy combined with intravitreal injection of bevacizumab and triamcinolone acetonide for polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy.. Graefes's archive for clinical and experimental ophthalmology 2013, 251(4): 1073-1080

ISSUE DATE:

2013-04

URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/2433/189826>

RIGHT:

The final publication is available at Springer via <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00417-012-2137-y>; この論文は出版社版ではありません。引用の際には出版社版をご確認ご利用ください。 ; This is not the published version. Please cite only the published version.

## **Two-year Outcome of Photodynamic Therapy Combined with Intravitreal Injection of Bevacizumab and Triamcinolone Acetonide for Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy**

5 Isao Nakata, MD, Akitaka Tsujikawa, MD, Kenji Yamashiro, MD, Atsushi Otani, MD,  
Sotaro Ooto, MD, Yumiko Akagi-Kurashige, MD, Naoko Ueda-Arakawa, MD, Daisuke  
Iwama, MD, Nagahisa Yoshimura, MD

Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences, Kyoto University Graduate School  
10 of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan

Corresponding author: Akitaka Tsujikawa, MD, Department of Ophthalmology, Kyoto  
University Graduate School of Medicine, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8507, Japan  
Tel: +81-75-751-3260; Fax: +81-75-752-0933; E-mail: [tujikawa@kuhp.kyoto-u.ac.jp](mailto:tujikawa@kuhp.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

## Abstract

*Purpose:* To compare the two-year results after photodynamic therapy (PDT) alone and PDT combined with intravitreal injections of bevacizumab and triamcinolone acetonide (triple therapy) for polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy (PCV).

*Methods:* We retrospectively reviewed the medical records of 40 consecutive patients (40 eyes) with subfoveal PCV. Of these 40 eyes, 16 were treated with PDT alone and 24 were treated with triple therapy.

*Results:* The change in visual acuity in the triple therapy group was significantly better than that in the PDT group ( $P < 0.001$ ). At 24 months, improvement in visual acuity was seen in only 2 eyes (12.5%) of the PDT group while it was seen in 10 eyes (41.7%) of the triple therapy group. Retreatment was given to 12 eyes (75.0%) in the PDT group and to 9 eyes (37.5%) in the triple therapy group, although the retreatment-free period was significantly longer in the triple therapy group than in the PDT group ( $P < 0.001$ ).

Post-treatment vitreous hemorrhage was seen in only two eyes (12.5%), all of which were in the PDT group.

*Conclusion:* Compared with PDT alone, triple therapy appears to reduce the postoperative hemorrhagic complications and recurrences of PCV and to improve the two-year visual outcomes of PCV.

**Key words:** age-related macular degeneration; bevacizumab; photodynamic therapy;  
polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy; triamcinolone acetonide.

## Introduction

Previously, photodynamic therapy (PDT) with verteporfin was used primarily for the treatment of classic choroidal neovascularization (CNV) associated with age-related macular degeneration (AMD) [1], while today, intravitreal injections of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) agents (bevacizumab or ranibizumab) have become the principal treatment for exudative AMD [2-4]. Three monthly injections of anti-VEGF agents often lead to visual acuity (VA) improvement, but after these initial injections, repeated injections are usually required in order to maintain initial visual recovery. However, repeated injections increase the risk of ophthalmic and systemic adverse events, such as endophthalmitis and stroke [5]. To achieve better visual outcomes with fewer treatments, several reports have shown promising short-term effects of PDT combined with intravitreal injection of bevacizumab and a steroid (triamcinolone acetonide [TA] or dexamethasone) for exudative AMD [6,7].

Polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy (PCV) is now recognized as a distinct clinical entity, differing in many ways from exudative AMD [8]. PCV is characterized by a branching vascular network that terminates in polypoidal lesions seen on indocyanine green angiography (IA), and is more common in Asians than in Caucasians [9,10]. It has been reported that the treatment effects of anti-VEGF agents on the vascular lesions of PCV are limited in short-term follow-up [11,12]. In contrast, a number of studies have shown encouraging results of PDT for the treatment of PCV. A small number of sessions of PDT causes regression of the polypoidal lesions and often results in stable, or even improved VA [13-15]. Subsequent reports, however, have shown extensive hemorrhagic complications and recurrences of the polypoidal lesions after the initially

successful treatment with PDT [16,17].

Recently, PDT combined with anti-VEGF agents has been reported to improve the short-term visual outcome in PCV, compared with PDT alone [18-20]. In addition, this combination therapy has been suggested to reduce the risk of postoperative hemorrhagic complications [18]. Furthermore, it has been reported that TA suppresses the early proangiogenic response of retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) cells after PDT treatment [21], and that the intravitreal injection of TA per se has a suppressive effect on CNV [22]. For the treatment of PCV, when PDT is combined with an anti-VEGF agent and also with TA, this triple therapy might reduce postoperative complications and the recurrence rate, and lead to a better visual prognosis. To date, however, no information is available on the effects of this triple therapy for PCV. Accordingly, the study described herein aimed to evaluate the long-term results of this triple therapy on symptomatic subfoveal PCV by comparing it with PDT alone.

## Patients and methods

For this retrospective study, we reviewed the medical records of 40 consecutive eyes (40 patients) with treatment-naïve subfoveal PCV, who were treated with PDT alone or with  
5 PDT combined with an intravitreal injection of bevacizumab and TA (triple therapy) at Kyoto University Hospital between September 2004 and December 2008. PDT alone was performed on 16 patients (PDT group) between September 2004 and December 2007 and PDT combined with bevacizumab and TA was performed on 24 patients (triple therapy group) between January 2008 and December 2008. Inclusion criteria of the  
10 study were (1) symptomatic PCV in patients older than 50 years, (2) the presence of subfoveal vascular lesions, (3) best-corrected VA of 20/25 or worse, and (4) a minimum follow-up of 24 months after initial treatment. Exclusion criteria were (1) eyes with other macular abnormalities (i.e., AMD, pathologic myopia, idiopathic CNV, presumed ocular histoplasmosis, angioid streaks and other secondary CNV), (2) any contraindications for  
15 fluorescein angiography (FA), IA, or verteporfin, (3) the presence of an RPE tear, (4) any previous treatment for subfoveal PCV, (5) a history of previous vitrectomy, or (6) any other additional therapy during the study period (i.e. anti-VEGF therapy). This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board at Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine and adhered to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki.

20 The diagnosis of PCV was based on IA, which shows a branching vascular network terminating in polypoidal dilation. In the present study, pseudophakic eyes were included. When both eyes with PCV that were treated with PDT or triple therapy met the inclusion criteria, only the eye which was treated initially was included in the current study. Some patients in the PDT group were included in a previous study [17].

At the initial visit, each patient underwent a comprehensive ophthalmologic examination, including measurement of best-corrected VA with a Landolt chart, determination of intraocular pressure, indirect ophthalmoscopy, slitlamp biomicroscopy with a contact lens, optical coherence tomography examinations and

5 FA and IA (HRA-2, Heidelberg Engineering, Dossenheim, Germany).

In eyes of the PDT group, standard-fluence PDT was performed using a 689 nm diode laser unit (Visulas PDT system 690S; Carl Zeiss, Dublin, California, USA) after an injection of verteporfin (Visudyne; Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland), according to PDT guidelines for AMD [23]. In eyes that received triple therapy, injection of  
10 bevacizumab (1.25 mg) and TA (2 mg) was performed in a sterile manner and prophylactic topical antibiotics were applied for 1 week after the injection. At 3-4 days after the intravitreal injection, standard-fluence PDT was performed according to PDT guidelines for AMD. The greatest linear dimension chosen was based on FA and IA, as described in detail previously [24]. All polypoidal lesions, the entire branching vascular  
15 network, and type 2 CNV detected by FA and IA were included. Serous pigment epithelial detachment was not included in the lesion area when the absence of underlying CNV was confirmed by IA.

After the initial treatment, each patient was scheduled to be seen at 3 months, at which time they again underwent a comprehensive ophthalmologic examination. When  
20 IA showed recurrent or residual polypoidal lesions and exudative change was seen on ocular coherence tomography (OCT), retreatment with PDT or the triple therapy was given according to the initial treatment. When residual polypoidal lesions were detected on IA but no exudative change was seen on OCT, no retreatment was given and the patient was reevaluated at the next visit.



All values are presented as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation. For statistical analysis, best-corrected VA as measured with a Landolt chart was converted to a logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution (logMAR). VA was considered to be improved or deteriorated when the logMAR change was greater than 0.2. On OCT scans, foveal thickness was defined as the distance between the inner surface of the neurosensory retina and the RPE beneath the fovea. In each group, VA or foveal thickness after treatment was studied by one-way repeated measures analysis of variance with the Dunnett test. To compare VA and foveal thickness between the PDT group and the triple therapy group, two-factor repeated measures analysis of variance was used. The retreatment-free period was calculated from the date of the initial therapy to the date when the treating physician determined the necessity of retreatment by PDT or by triple therapy. Survival analysis using Kaplan-Meier methods was used to compare the difference in the retreatment-free period after initial treatment between the PDT and the triple therapy groups. In patients who underwent no retreatment by either PDT or triple therapy, the retreatment-free period was censored at 2 years of follow-up. Descriptive statistics for all demographic and clinical variables were calculated and comparisons made using the unpaired t-test for means with continuous data (e.g., age) and the Chi-squared test for categorical data (e.g., gender). Statview version 5.0 software (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC, USA) was used for statistical analyses. A *P* value < 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

## Results

In the study described herein, a total of 40 patients with treatment-naïve PCV were evaluated; 16 eyes that received only treatment with PDT (PDT group) and 24 eyes that received only triple therapy (triple therapy group) during the 24-month study period.

Table 1 shows baseline characteristics of each group. There were no significant differences in age, gender, or baseline VA between the two groups. However, baseline foveal thickness of the triple therapy group was significantly larger than were those of the PDT group, and the rate of serous retinal detachment was also higher in the triple therapy group.

Figure 1a shows the time-course in mean foveal thickness of each group. In the triple therapy group, the mean foveal thickness decreased immediately after initiation of treatment and remained throughout the 2-year follow-up period. Figure 1b shows the time-course of mean VA in each group. In the PDT group, there was no significant improvement of VA after initiation of treatment; in fact, mean VA was significantly decreased ( $+0.25 \pm 0.45$ ) at 24 months ( $P = 0.041$ ). Alternatively, VA somewhat improved after initiation of treatment in the triple therapy group, while the improvement was not statistically significant. Some improvement was maintained throughout the 2-year follow-up period.

Figure 2 shows the change in mean VA from baseline in each group. The mean change in VA in the triple therapy group was significantly better than that in the PDT group ( $P < 0.001$ ). At 24 months after initial treatment, mean change in VA in the triple therapy group ( $-0.10 \pm 0.32$ ) was significantly better than that in the PDT group ( $0.25 \pm 0.45$ ,  $P = 0.007$ ). Figure 3 shows the percentage of eyes with improved or decreased

VA at 24 months; improvement in VA was seen in 2 eyes (12.5%) of the PDT group and in 10 eyes (41.7%) of the triple therapy group, and reduction in VA was seen in 9 eyes (56.3%) of the PDT group and in 5 eyes (20.1%) of the triple therapy group. Thus, improvement in VA was seen more frequently in the triple therapy group ( $P = 0.044$ ).

Table 2 summarizes final characteristics and complications during the study period. In both groups, the polypoidal lesions disappeared after treatment (Figure 4). At 24 months, complete disappearance of the polypoidal lesions was confirmed in 13 eyes (81.3%) in the PDT group and in 22 eyes (91.7%) of the triple therapy group. In the triple therapy group, 15 eyes (62.5%) of the triple therapy group and 4 eyes (25.0%) of PDT group underwent a single session of PDT during the 24-month study period. ( $P = 0.020$ ) Retreatment by PDT was done in 12 eyes (75.0%) in that group, and 9 eyes (37.5%) in the triple therapy group received retreatment by triple therapy (Figure 5). The mean numbers of treatment were  $2.19 \pm 0.91$  in the PDT group and  $1.50 \pm 0.78$  in the triple therapy group ( $P = 0.015$ ). Figure 6 shows the overall survival analysis curve for the retreatment-free periods in each group, which was significantly longer in the triple therapy group ( $20.6 \pm 6.8$  months) than in the PDT group ( $11.7 \pm 8.6$  months,  $P < 0.001$ ).

In the current study, two eyes (12.5%) in the PDT group developed cataract and underwent surgery during the study period; additionally, one eye (4.2%) in the triple therapy group ( $P = 0.327$ ) underwent similar surgery. In the PDT group, two eyes (12.5%) developed a vitreous hemorrhage and one eye developed an RPE tear during the study period, while no eye in the triple therapy group developed a vitreous hemorrhage. No eye underwent glaucoma surgery for their ocular hypertension after intravitreal injections of TA.

## Discussion

Several investigators have reported the short-term outcomes of anti-VEGF agents for the treatment of PCV, and have shown the limited effect of these agents on the vascular lesions of PCV, even though the anti-VEGF agents reduced the exudative change that was due to PCV. It has been reported that complete resolution of the polypoidal lesions was achieved in only 16.1% of eyes, with a mean of 3.3 injections of bevacizumab over a 12 month period [25]. In an earlier report, although monthly injections of ranibizumab successfully reduced the exudative manifestations of PCV, a reduction in the polypoidal lesions was seen in only 33% of eyes [11].

In contrast, a number of studies have shown encouraging results of PDT for the vascular lesions of PCV, with complete regression of the polypoidal lesions achieved in many cases with fewer sessions. In a report by Chan et al.[26], PDT led to complete regression of the polypoidal lesions in 95% of eyes with PCV, and resulted in either stable or improved VA one year after treatment in 95% of eyes. However, a year or more after successful treatment with PDT, recurrences of the polypoidal lesions sometimes cause a substantial decrease in VA. Using Kaplan-Meier methods, Yamashiro et al. reported that the recurrence of polypoidal lesions after successful PDT treatment was estimated to be 11.5% at 15 months, 20.4% at 18 months, and 38.8% at 21 months [16]. Thus, the recurrence of polypoidal lesions after PDT is a major problem in the treatment of PCV.

In the combination therapy, anti-VEGF agents, which can cause rapid reduction of

the exudative change, are thought to contribute to the visual recovery that is associated with regression of the polypoidal lesions induced by PDT. Previous experimental studies have shown increased expression of VEGF shortly after PDT treatment [27,28], which suggests that an intravitreal injection of bevacizumab before PDT may well exert a protective effect. Regarding the injection of TA, Okubo and colleagues reported a case of PCV successfully treated with trans-Tenons retrobulbar injection of TA [29], and Mukai and colleagues reported the protective effects of TA against occlusion of the choriocapillaris which was induced by PDT [30]. However, Lai et al. reported that the adjunctive use of TA during PDT did not appear to result in additional benefit for the treatment of PCV [31], so the effect of TA on PCV remains controversial.

In the current study, the PDT group showed no significant improvement in VA after initiation of treatment; mean VA was significantly decreased at 24 months. In the triple therapy group, however, VA was improved at 3 months after treatment and mean VA was improved by -0.11 (logMAR) at 6 months and by -0.09 (logMAR) at 12 months. In this triple therapy group, although improvement was not statistically significant, at least some improvement in VA was maintained throughout the 2-year follow-up period. At 24 months, VA improvement was achieved in only 12.5% of eyes in the PDT group and in 41.7% in the triple therapy group ( $P = 0.044$ ), so, based on our findings, triple therapy for PCV, compared to PDT alone, results in more rapid visual recovery and improved visual outcome at 24 months.

In our case series, both PDT alone and the triple therapy successfully reduced the polypoidal lesions and the exudative change, with complete disappearance of the

polypoidal lesions confirmed at 24 months in 81.3% of cases in the PDT group and in 91.7% of cases in the triple therapy group. There were significant differences in the number of eyes with a recurrence and in the number of PDT treatments between the two groups. Furthermore, the retreatment-free period was significantly longer in the  
5 triple therapy group ( $20.6 \pm 6.8$  months) than in the PDT group ( $11.7 \pm 8.6$  months).

Following treatment for PCV, one of the most vision-threatening complications of PDT is extensive hemorrhage. A previous report of PCV treated with PDT indicated that postoperative subretinal hemorrhage was seen in 28 of 91 eyes, and that bleeding resulted in a vitreous hemorrhage in 6 eyes [32]. In the current study, no eye in the  
10 triple therapy group developed a vitreous hemorrhage, although two eyes in the PDT group developed a vitreous hemorrhage. Recent reports by Gomi et al.[18] and by Sato et al.[19] suggested a lower incidence of subretinal hemorrhage after PDT when it was combined with bevacizumab, and it has been reported that the vasoconstrictive effect of bevacizumab may contribute to the suppression of postoperative hemorrhages  
15 [33].

Major limitations of the current study are its retrospective nature and its relatively small sample size. In addition, there were some statistical differences between the two groups, including baseline foveal thickness and the rate of serous retinal detachment, which may affect the response to treatment. Furthermore, this study was  
20 not a randomized, comparative trial. However, selection bias is small as both groups consisted of consecutive eyes that were treated at different time periods. Our findings suggest that intravitreal injection of bevacizumab and TA combined with PDT improves

the 2-year visual outcome of PCV and may reduce postoperative hemorrhagic complications and the recurrence rate. However, because our findings are based on an observation period of only 24 months, it remains unclear whether triple therapy has a long-term effect.

5 Another limitation is that the safety and efficacy of the triple therapy were not compared with PDT combined with anti-VEGF therapy. Recently, the EVEREST study has shown the 6-month effects of PDT in combination with ranibizumab for PCV [34], in which the eyes treated with PDT combined with ranibizumab achieved the highest gains at 6 months. However, it remains unclear whether this combination therapy  
10 reduces the recurrence of polypoidal lesions after successful initial treatment. Further prospective, randomized, long-term studies are necessary to determine the efficacy and safety of triple therapy for PCV.

## Acknowledgements

This study was supported in part by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Tokyo, Japan (Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research, no. 21592256), and by the  
5 Japan National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Tokyo, Japan. We thank the following clinicians at Kyoto University Hospital for their assistance in gathering the treatment histories for our study: Hiroshi Tamura, MD, Hideo Nakanishi, MD, Hisako Hayashi, MD, Satoko Nakagawa, MD, Kohei Takayama, MD, Yumiko Ojima, MD, and Takahiro Horii, MD.



## References

1. Bressler NM, Arnold J, Benchaboune M, Blumenkranz MS, Fish GE, Gragoudas ES, Lewis H, Schmidt-Erfurth U, Slakter JS, Bressler SB, Manos K, Hao Y, Hayes L, Koester J, Reaves A, Strong HA (2002) Verteporfin therapy of subfoveal choroidal neovascularization in patients with age-related macular degeneration: additional information regarding baseline lesion composition's impact on vision outcomes-TAP report No. 3. *Arch Ophthalmol* 120:1443-1454
2. Avery RL, Pieramici DJ, Rabena MD, Castellarin AA, Nasir MA, Giust MJ (2006) Intravitreal bevacizumab (Avastin) for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. *Ophthalmology* 113:363-372 e365
3. Heier JS, Antoszyk AN, Pavan PR, Leff SR, Rosenfeld PJ, Ciulla TA, Dreyer RF, Gentile RC, Sy JP, Hantsbarger G, Shams N (2006) Ranibizumab for treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration: a phase I/II multicenter, controlled, multidose study. *Ophthalmology* 113:633 e631-634
4. Michels S, Rosenfeld PJ, Puliafito CA, Marcus EN, Venkatraman AS (2005) Systemic bevacizumab (Avastin) therapy for neovascular age-related macular degeneration twelve-week results of an uncontrolled open-label clinical study. *Ophthalmology* 112:1035-1047
5. Martin DF, Maguire MG, Ying GS, Grunwald JE, Fine SL, Jaffe GJ (2011) Ranibizumab and bevacizumab for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. *N Engl J Med* 364:1897-1908
6. Ahmadi H, Taei R, Soheilian M, Riazi-Esfahani M, Karkhaneh R, Lashay A, Azarmina M, Dehghan MH, Moradian S (2007) Single-session photodynamic therapy combined with intravitreal bevacizumab and triamcinolone for neovascular age-related macular degeneration. *BMC Ophthalmol* 7:10
7. Yip PP, Woo CF, Tang HH, Ho CK (2009) Triple therapy for neovascular age-related macular degeneration using single-session photodynamic therapy combined with intravitreal bevacizumab and triamcinolone. *Br J Ophthalmol* 93:754-758
8. Ciardella AP, Donsoff IM, Huang SJ, Costa DL, Yannuzzi LA (2004) Polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy. *Surv Ophthalmol* 49:25-37
9. Sho K, Takahashi K, Yamada H, Wada M, Nagai Y, Otsuji T, Nishikawa M, Mitsuma Y, Yamazaki Y, Matsumura M, Uyama M (2003) Polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy: incidence, demographic features, and clinical characteristics. *Arch Ophthalmol* 121:1392-1396
10. Maruko I, Iida T, Saito M, Nagayama D, Saito K (2007) Clinical characteristics of exudative age-related macular degeneration in Japanese patients. *Am J Ophthalmol* 144:15-22
11. Kokame GT, Yeung L, Lai JC (2010) Continuous anti-VEGF treatment with ranibizumab for polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy: 6-month results. *Br J Ophthalmol* 94:297-301
12. Hikichi T, Ohtsuka H, Higuchi M, Matsushita T, Ariga H, Kosaka S, Matsushita R, Takami K (2010) Improvement of angiographic findings of polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy after intravitreal injection of ranibizumab monthly for 3 months. *Am J Ophthalmol* 150:674-682 e671
13. Spaide RF, Donsoff I, Lam DL, Yannuzzi LA, Jampol LM, Slakter J, Sorenson J, Freund KB (2002) Treatment of polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy with

- photodynamic therapy. *Retina* 22:529-535
14. Gomi F, Ohji M, Sayanagi K, Sawa M, Sakaguchi H, Oshima Y, Ikuno Y, Tano Y (2008) One-year outcomes of photodynamic therapy in age-related macular degeneration and polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy in Japanese patients. *Ophthalmology* 115:141-146
15. Tsuchiya D, Yamamoto T, Kawasaki R, Yamashita H (2009) Two-year visual outcomes after photodynamic therapy in age-related macular degeneration patients with or without polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy lesions. *Retina* 29:960-965
16. Yamashiro K, Tsujikawa A, Nishida A, Mandai M, Kurimoto Y (2008) Recurrence of polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy after photodynamic therapy. *Jpn J Ophthalmol* 52:457-462
17. Kurashige Y, Otani A, Sasahara M, Yodoi Y, Tamura H, Tsujikawa A, Yoshimura N (2008) Two-year results of photodynamic therapy for polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy. *Am J Ophthalmol* 146:513-519
18. Gomi F, Sawa M, Wakabayashi T, Sasamoto Y, Suzuki M, Tsujikawa M (2010) Efficacy of intravitreal bevacizumab combined with photodynamic therapy for polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy. *Am J Ophthalmol* 150:48-54
19. Sato T, Kishi S, Matsumoto H, Mukai R (2010) Combined photodynamic therapy with verteporfin and intravitreal bevacizumab for polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy. *Am J Ophthalmol* 149:947-95
20. Ruamviboonsuk P, Tadarati M, Vanichvaranont S, Hanutsaha P, Pokawattana N (2010) Photodynamic therapy combined with ranibizumab for polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy: results of a 1-year preliminary study. *Br J Ophthalmol* 94:1045-1051
21. Obata R, Iriyama A, Inoue Y, Takahashi H, Tamaki Y, Yanagi Y (2007) Triamcinolone acetate suppresses early proangiogenic response in retinal pigment epithelial cells after photodynamic therapy in vitro. *Br J Ophthalmol* 91:100-104
22. Wang YS, Friedrichs U, Eichler W, Hoffmann S, Wiedemann P (2002) Inhibitory effects of triamcinolone acetate on bFGF-induced migration and tube formation in choroidal microvascular endothelial cells. *Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol* 240:42-48
23. Treatment of age-related macular degeneration with photodynamic therapy (TAP) Study Group (1999) Photodynamic therapy of subfoveal choroidal neovascularization in age-related macular degeneration with verteporfin: one-year results of 2 randomized clinical trials--TAP report. *Arch Ophthalmol* 117:1329-1345
24. Otani A, Sasahara M, Yodoi Y, Aikawa H, Tamura H, Tsujikawa A, Yoshimura N (2007) Indocyanine green angiography: guided photodynamic therapy for polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy. *Am J Ophthalmol* 144:7-14
25. Cheng CK, Peng CH, Chang CK, Hu CC, Chen LJ (2011) One-year outcomes of intravitreal bevacizumab (Avastin) therapy for polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy. *Retina* 31:846-856
26. Chan WM, Lam DS, Lai TY, Liu DT, Li KK, Yao Y, Wong TH (2004) Photodynamic therapy with verteporfin for symptomatic polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy: one-year results of a prospective case series. *Ophthalmology* 111:1576-1584
27. Schmidt-Erfurth U, Schlotzer-Schrehard U, Cursiefen C, Michels S, Beckendorf

- A, Naumann GO (2003) Influence of photodynamic therapy on expression of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), VEGF receptor 3, and pigment epithelium-derived factor. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 44:4473-4480
- 5 28. Tatar O, Adam A, Shinoda K, Stalmans P, Eckardt C, Luke M, Bartz-Schmidt KU, Grisanti S (2006) Expression of VEGF and PEDF in choroidal neovascular membranes following verteporfin photodynamic therapy. Am J Ophthalmol 142:95-104
- 10 29. Okubo A, Ito M, Kamisasanuki T, Sakamoto T (2005) Visual improvement following trans-Tenon's retrobulbar triamcinolone acetate infusion for polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy. Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol 243:837-839
- 15 30. Mukai R, Kishi S, Sato T, Watanabe G, Matsumoto H (2010) Protective effect of intravitreal bevacizumab and sub-tenon triamcinolone acetate against occlusion of choriocapillaris induced by photodynamic therapy. Ophthalmologica 224:267-273
- 20 31. Lai TY, Lam CP, Luk FO, Chan RP, Chan WM, Liu DT, Lam DS (2010) Photodynamic therapy with or without intravitreal triamcinolone acetate for symptomatic polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy. J Ocul Pharmacol Ther 26:91-95
- 25 32. Hiramaki Y, Tsujikawa A, Otani A, Yodoi Y, Aikawa H, Mandai M, Yoshimura N (2007) Hemorrhagic complications after photodynamic therapy for polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy. Retina 27:335-341
- 30 33. Papadopoulou DN, Mendrinou E, Mangioris G, Donati G, Pournaras CJ (2009) Intravitreal ranibizumab may induce retinal arteriolar vasoconstriction in patients with neovascular age-related macular degeneration. Ophthalmology 116:1755-1761
34. Koh A, Lee WK, Chen LJ, Chen SJ, Hashad Y, Kim H, Lai TY, Pilz S, Ruamviboonsuk P, Tokaji E, Weisberger A, Lim TH (2012) EVEREST STUDY: Efficacy and Safety of Verteporfin Photodynamic Therapy in Combination with Ranibizumab or Alone Versus Ranibizumab Monotherapy in Patients with Symptomatic Macular Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy. Retina: in press

## Figure legends

**Fig. 1.** Mean foveal thickness (**A**) and mean visual acuity (**B**) in eyes with polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy treated with photodynamic therapy (PDT group) or with PDT combined with intravitreal injections of bevacizumab and triamcinolone acetonide (triple therapy group). Visual acuity is shown in logMAR fashion. \* $P < 0.05$ , compared with pretreatment values. Error bars represent the standard error.

**Fig. 2.** Change in visual acuity in eyes with polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy treated with photodynamic therapy (PDT group) or with a combination of PDT and intravitreal injection of bevacizumab and triamcinolone acetonide (triple therapy group). Change in visual acuity in eyes treated with triple therapy was significantly better than that in eyes treated with PDT alone ( $P < 0.001$ ). Visual acuity is shown in logMAR fashion. \* $P < 0.05$ , compared with values in the PDT group. Error bars represent the standard error.

**Fig. 3.** Percentages of eyes with improved and deteriorated visual acuity at 24 months after treatment. All eyes with polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy were treated with photodynamic therapy (PDT group) or PDT combined with intravitreal injection of bevacizumab and triamcinolone acetonide (triple therapy group). Visual acuity was considered to be improved or deteriorated when the change in logMAR units was greater than 0.2. Improvement of visual acuity was seen more frequently in the triple therapy group ( $P = 0.044$ ).

**Fig. 4.** Polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy successfully treated with photodynamic

therapy combined with intravitreal injection of bevacizumab and triamcinolone acetonide (triple therapy). **A** Initial fundus photograph (left) shows reddish-orange nodules and fibrin exudate (20/50 OS). Indocyanine green angiography (middle) shows a branching vascular network that terminates in polypoidal lesions. A vertical optical coherence tomography section through the fovea (right) reveals sharp protrusions of the retinal pigment epithelium due to polypoidal lesions (arrows). A branching vascular network is seen as flat protrusions (arrowheads). **B** Three months after triple therapy. No polypoidal lesions are seen on indocyanine green angiogram. A branching vascular network is still seen. Protrusions due to polypoidal lesions have become flattened (20/60 OS). **C** 12 months after treatment, no recurrence is seen (20/50 OS).

**Fig. 5.** Recurrence of polypoidal lesions after successful treatment with photodynamic therapy of polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy. **A** Initial fundus photograph (left) shows a reddish-orange nodule with a hard exudate and with a subretinal hemorrhage (20/40 OD). Indocyanine green angiography (right) shows a branching vascular network that terminates in polypoidal lesions. **B** Three months after photodynamic therapy. Reddish-orange nodules and polypoidal lesions have regressed (20/30 OD). **C** At 12 months after treatment, recurrence has occurred. Fundus photograph shows pigment epithelial detachments with surrounding subretinal hemorrhage and hard exudate (20/100 OD). Polypoidal lesions have recurred at the terminus of the remaining branching vascular network. **D** At 3 months after retreatment with photodynamic therapy, pigment epithelial detachments and polypoidal lesions have completely regressed (20/70 OD).

**Fig. 6.** Overall survival curve for the retreatment-free period in both treatment groups.

Eyes with polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy were treated with either photodynamic therapy (PDT group) or PDT combined with intravitreal injection of bevacizumab and triamcinolone acetonide (triple therapy group). The period until the treating physician  
5 opted to perform additional treatment was significantly longer in the triple therapy group than in the PDT group ( $P < 0.001$ ).

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of Study Population

	Photodynamic therapy group	Triple therapy group	<i>P</i> value
Number of patients	16	24	
Age (years)	73.3 ± 9.9	73.7 ± 5.8	0.887*
Gender (female/male)	5/11	6/18	0.665 <sup>†</sup>
Initial visual acuity (logMAR)	0.36 ± 0.13	0.50 ± 0.31	0.119*
Initial foveal thickness (μm)	264.9 ± 87.4	392.1 ± 129.5	0.002*
Cystoid macular edema	4 (25.0%)	11 (45.8%)	0.182 <sup>†</sup>
Serous retinal detachment	11 (68.8%)	24 (100%)	0.003 <sup>†</sup>
Subretinal hemorrhage	8 (50.0%)	7 (29.2%)	0.182 <sup>†</sup>
Pigment epithelial detachment	13 (81.3%)	23 (95.8%)	0.132 <sup>†</sup>
Greatest linear dimension (μm)	2584 ± 998	3193 ± 1194	0.101*

logMAR, logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution.

\* Unpaired *t*-test.

<sup>†</sup> Chi-squared test.

Table 2. Final Characteristics of Study Population and Complications During Study Period

	Photodynamic therapy group	Triple therapy group	P value
Number of patients	16	24	
Final visual acuity (logMAR)	0.62 ± 0.43	0.40 ± 0.38	0.099*
Final foveal thickness (μm)	283 ± 204	230 ± 66	0.234*
Final conditions			
Cystoid macular edema	5 (31.3%)	0 (0%)	0.003 <sup>†</sup>
Serous retinal detachment	5 (31.3%)	0 (0%)	0.003 <sup>†</sup>
Subretinal hemorrhage	2 (12.5%)	1 (4.2%)	0.327 <sup>†</sup>
Pigment epithelial detachment	11 (68.8%)	5 (20.8%)	0.002 <sup>†</sup>
Polypoidal lesions	3 (18.8%)	2 (8.3%)	0.385 <sup>†</sup>
Complications			
Cataract	2 (12.5%)	1 (4.2%)	0.327 <sup>†</sup>
Suprachoroidal hemorrhage	1 (6.3%)	0 (0%)	0.215 <sup>†</sup>
Vitreous hemorrhage	2 (12.5%)	0 (0%)	0.076 <sup>†</sup>
Tear of retinal pigment epithelium	1 (6.3%)	0 (0%)	0.215 <sup>†</sup>
Number of photodynamic therapy or triple therapy sessions (range)	2.19 ± 0.91 (1-3)	1.50 ± 0.78 (1-3)	0.015*
Retreatment-free period (months)	11.7 ± 8.6	20.6 ± 6.8	< 0.001 <sup>‡</sup>

logMAR, logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.

\* Unpaired *t*-test.

<sup>†</sup> Chi-squared test.

<sup>‡</sup> Survival analysis.



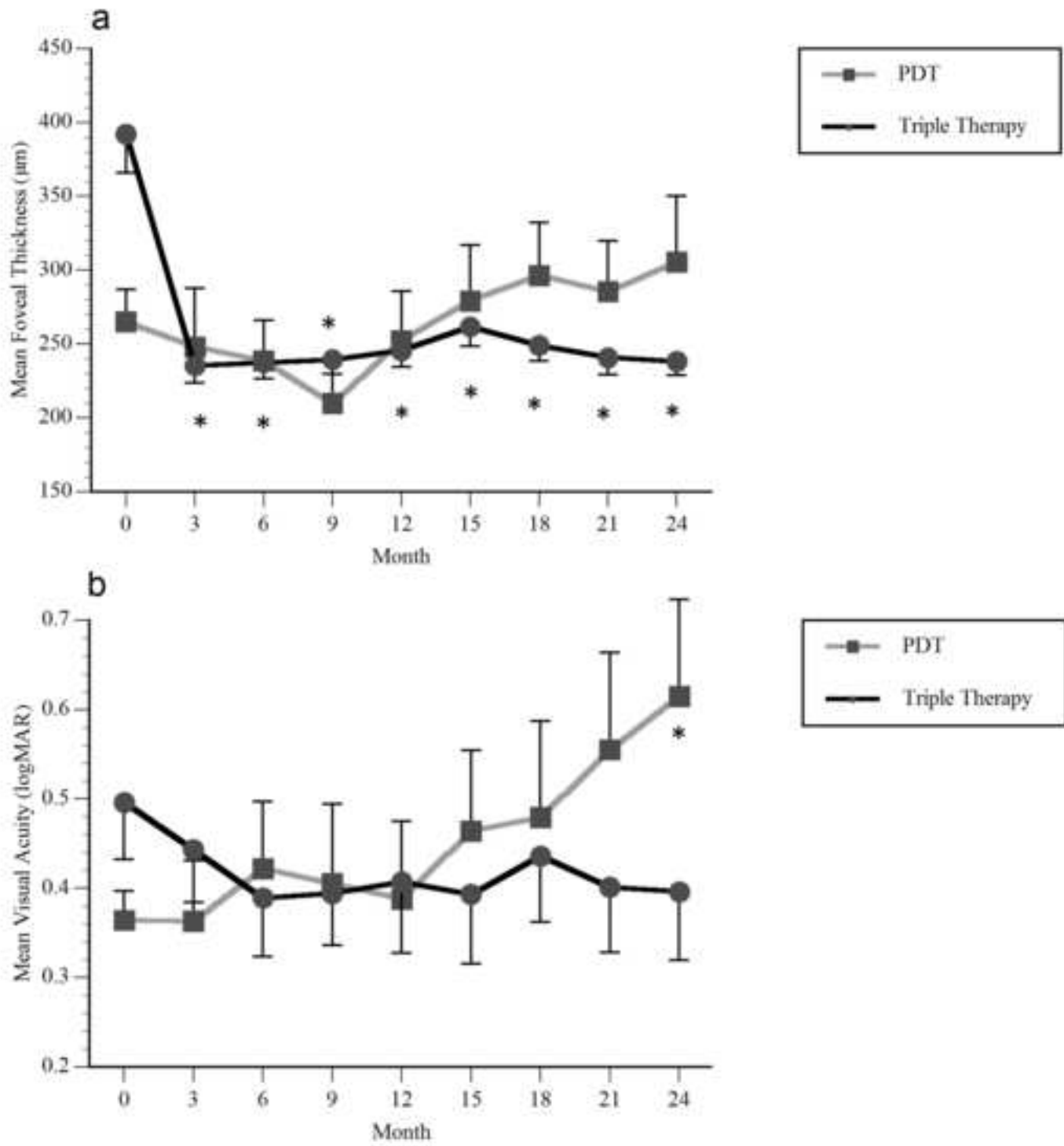


Figure 2  
[Click here to download high resolution image](#)

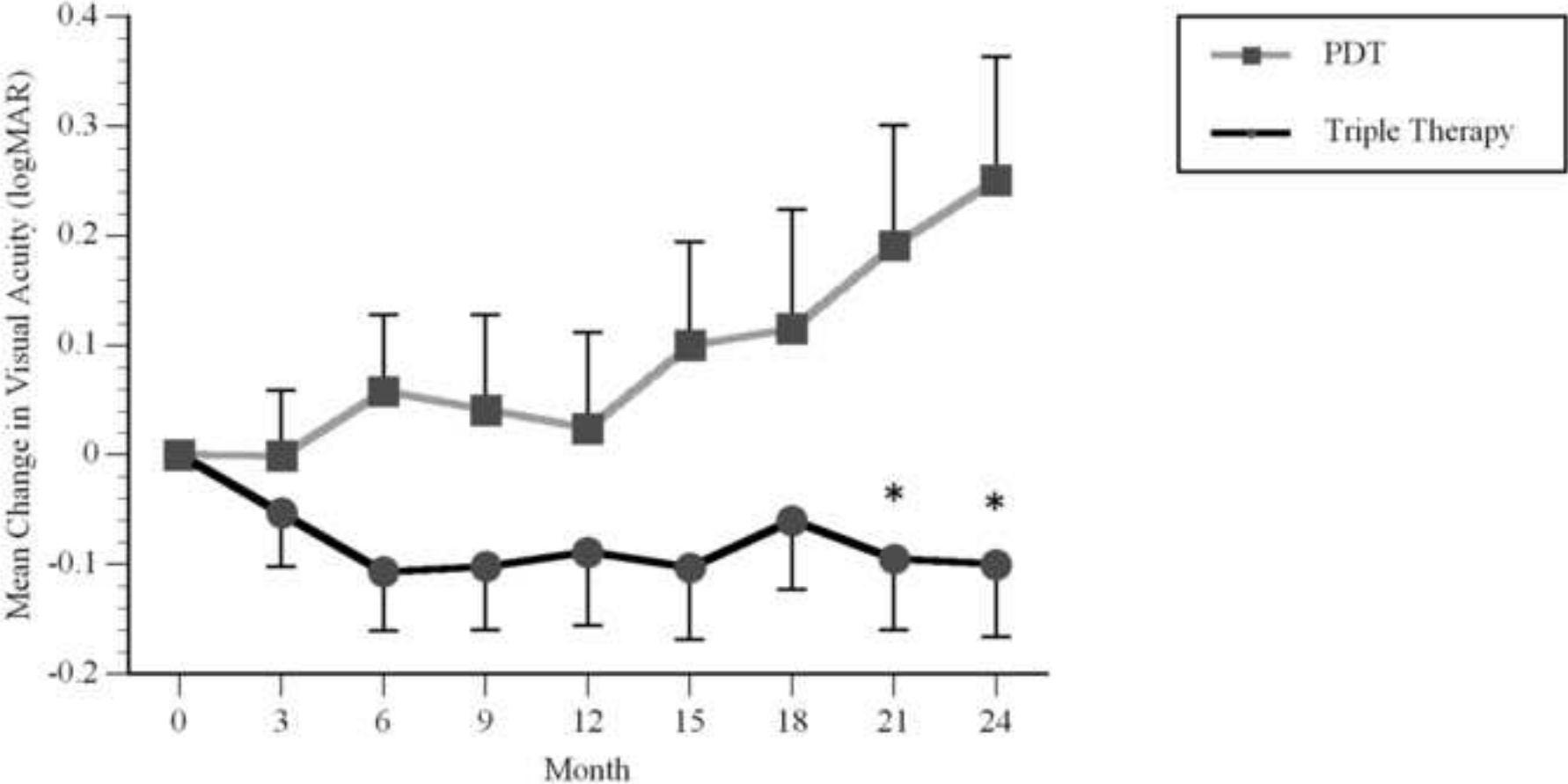


Figure 3  
[Click here to download high resolution image](#)

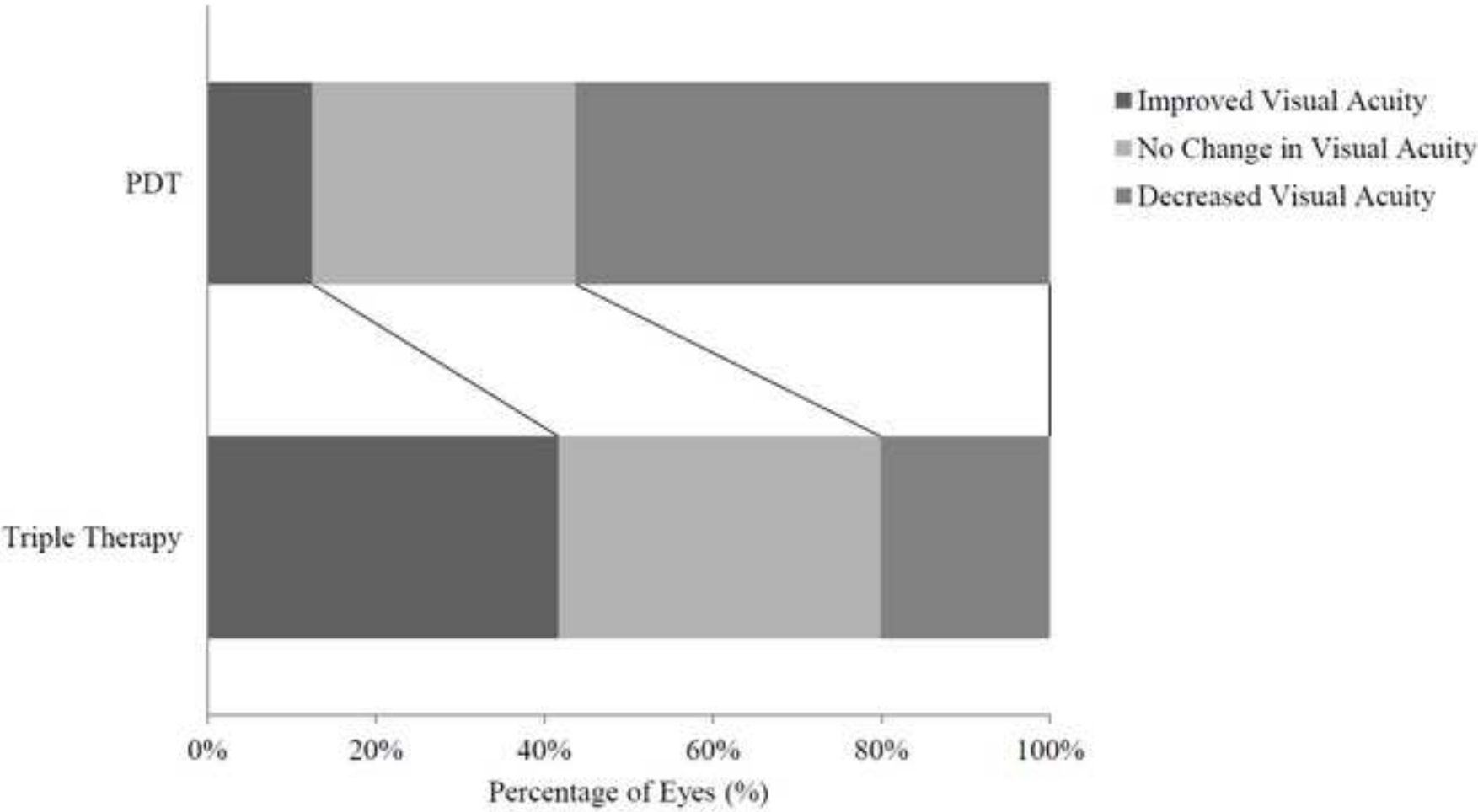
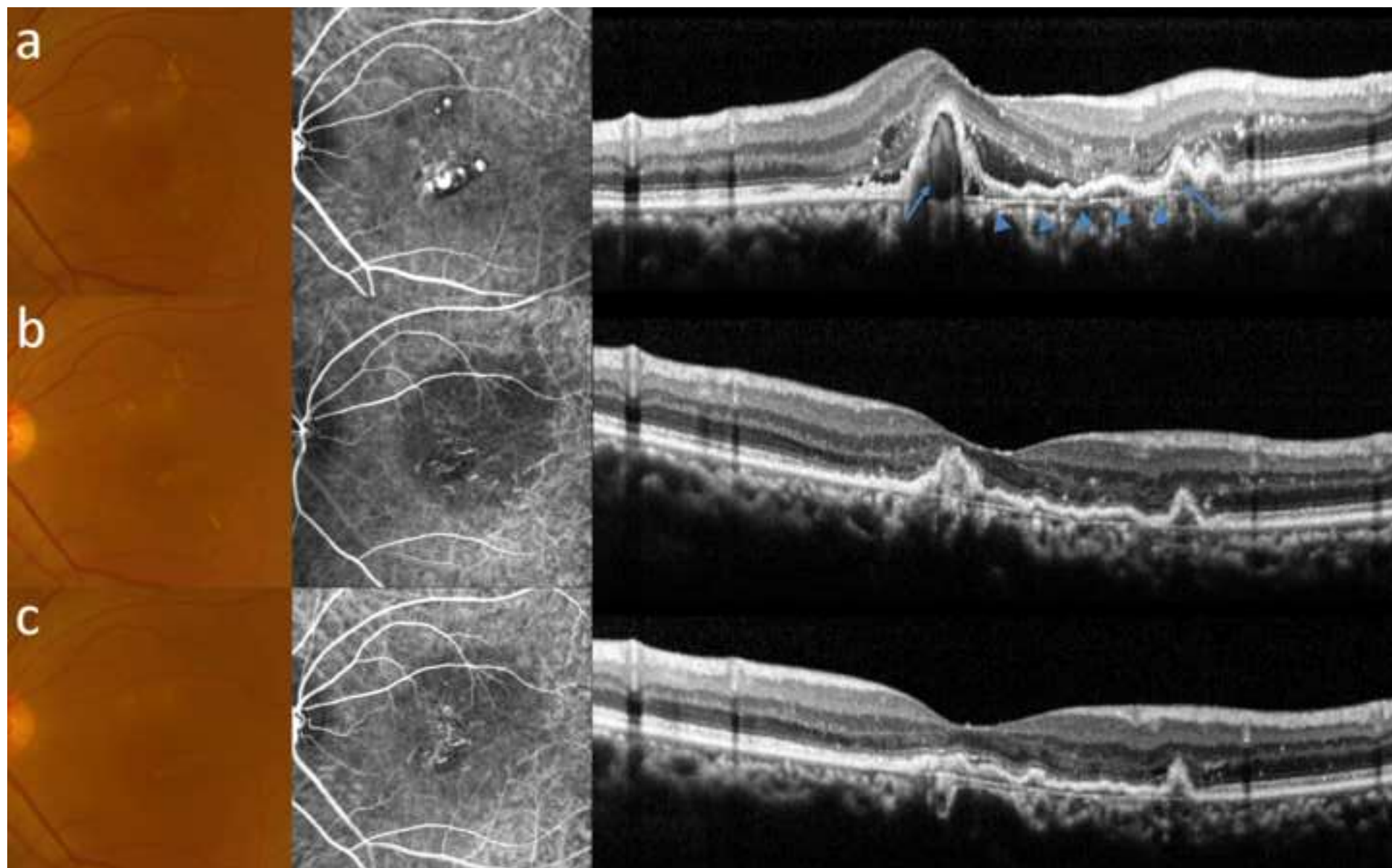


Figure 4  
[Click here to download high resolution image](#)



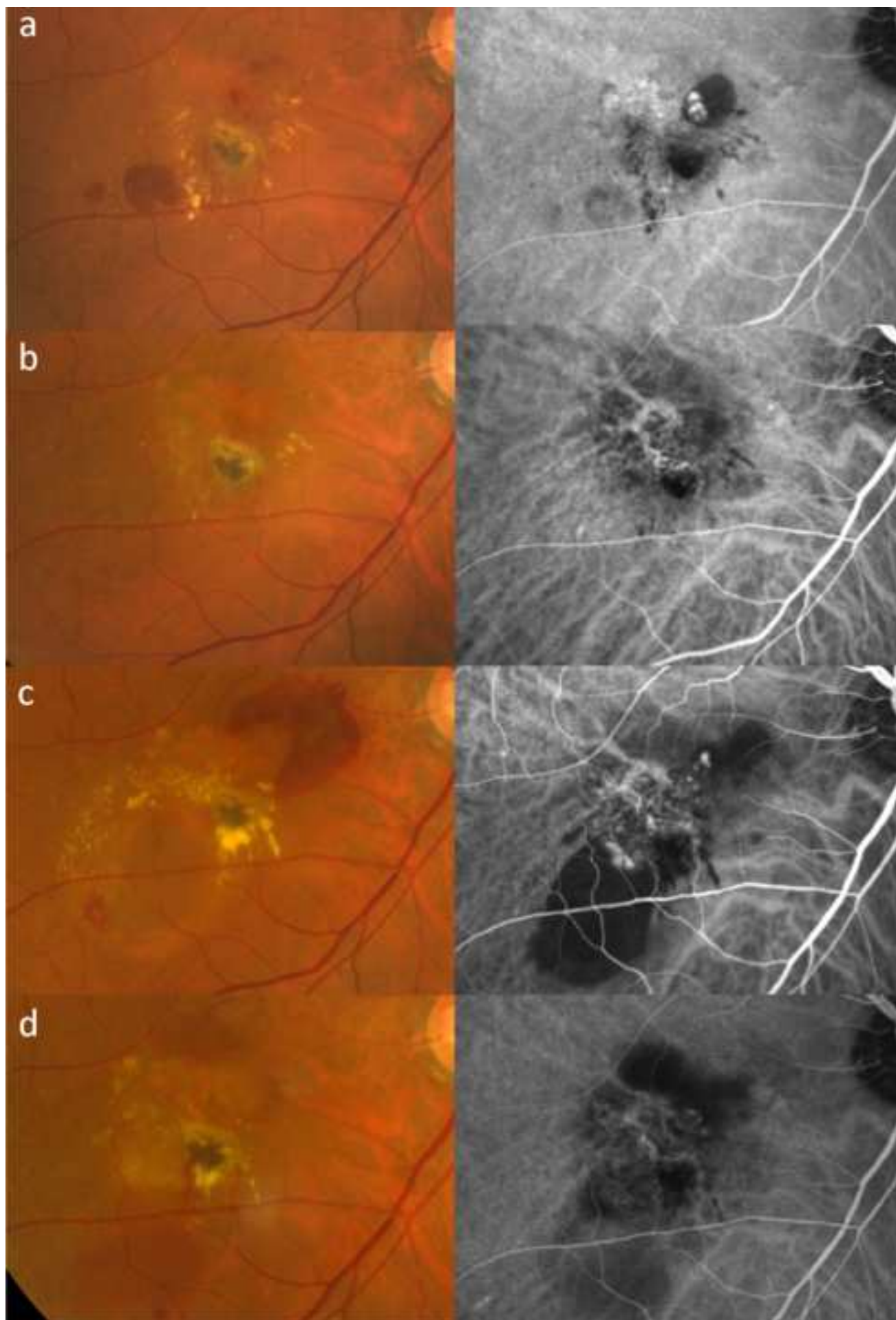


Figure 6  
[Click here to download high resolution image](#)

